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in its existence, and is NOW READY for SALE.It has been compiled from the best AUTHEN-
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Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1886.

NOTICE.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communication on "Editorial subjects" should be
addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.Correspondents are requested to forward their name
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.Advertisers who send us not ordered for a fixed
period will be confined to one insertion.MARRIAGE.—At Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, on the 22nd ult.,
by the Rev. G. H. G. Oakey, M.R.C.P., to
NELLIE ALEXANDER, of Boston, U.S.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 17TH, 1886.

It might fairly have been supposed, as His
Excellency the GOVERNOR is evidently so
desirous of expanding the resources of the
Colony, that he would therefore lend his
support to any well defined scheme which
would clearly conduce to such a result. Such,
however, has not always been the case, as
more than one unsuccessful projector can
testify. Just before the departure of Sir
ARTHUR KENNEDY it was in contemplation
by the Government to endeavour to promote
the extension of the city westward by the
sale of lots in Belcher's Bay, measure the
wisdom of which could not be doubted by any
reasonable being. It was hoped and believed
—with very excellent cause—that this portion
of the Colony would become the site of new
industries, and that the general prosperity of
the port would be raised by the reclamation of
this bay from the water, and the establish-
ment of a new suburb there. Various pro-
positions have been laid before Sir John
KENNEDY for the purchase of lots at Bel-
cher's Bay, the purchaser to build the
marine lots and undertake all reifications at
his own cost; but, having consulted with
either "the leading Chinos" or the Tung
Wah Hospital Committee, His Excellency re-
fused to sell the land. Of course the natives
consulted would speak against such an
extension of the city, because they are all
more or less interested in maintaining the
value of property in the city, which might for
a short period be affected by the settle-
ment of Belcher's Bay. But no Governor should
seek advice from interested parties, especially
in a matter of such importance as the exten-
sion of the city. There is no practical way
of extending Victoria in this direction,
and we fail to see why Belcher's Bay should
not be utilised for sites for manufacturing
and industrial purposes. If the Governor is
really anxious to promote the prosperity of
the Colony he will take care to do nothing calculated
to stop its natural and legitimate de-
velopment.THE Reuter's telegram just to hand tends to
confirm an uncomfortable impression that the
disaster at Candahar was the result of a de-
ceitful scheme on the part of the Afghan chiefs.
It would befit a piece with Afghan treachery,
if the story which has emanated from St.
Petersburg should prove correct. Un-
speakable, indeed, is the folly and the dastardly
cruelty of the man who would believe in
the good faith of an Afghan chief. To be
treacherous is with them to be natural; to
be faithful is to be a fool. There is, how-
ever, one element of doubt in connection
with the Daily News telegraph; the mere fact
of its travelling from St. Petersburg is suffi-
cient to render its veracity questionable,
since ANDUZ RAHMAN has really come over
to us from the Muscovite camp. We do
not say the statement is without foundation,
but ANDUZ RAHMAN is not troubled with
many scruples, and it is known that he aspires to govern the whole of Af-
ghanistan, although he knows that Candahar
was expressly omitted from the offer made
to him of the sovereignty of the country by
the British Government. In my case, it is
the imperative duty of the British Authorities
to make inquiries on the report before eval-
uating the country and losing it a prey
to internal disorders. To allow themselves
to be thus choused by an Afghan chieftain
in the face of all Asia could not fail to have
a disastrous effect upon the prestige and
power of England in the East.The German corvette *Freya*, Captain von Hip-
pel, left Honolulu on the 1st July for Hong-
kong.The Russian cruiser *Zolotoy Arras* arrived at Singa-
pore on the 6th instant from Cronstadt. She
is a vessel of 1,240 tons, and carries six guns and
152 men.The following were the vessels on the berth
at home, on Hongkong, on the departure of the
last mail, July 9th:—At London.—Steamer—
"Euphrates" (Hercule and London Castle). Sailing
vessel—John Nicholson. At Liverpool.—Steamer—
"Forte". At Cardiff.—Sailing vessel—"Belle
of Oregon" and "Wester."The gambling monopoly at Macao will be put
up to auction at that place, and it is expected
that the price obtained will show a considerable
increment. We hear that a large Hongkong
firm intends competing. The moment presented
by the Macao Government on this farm is
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EXTRACTS.

LITTLE MISS MUFFET.
IN STURDY ANGLO-SAXON.
Little Miss Muffet.
Sat on a tuffet,
Eating of curds and whey;
There came a great spider
And sat down beside her,
And frightened Miss Muffet away!

[AS AN ANTHROPOID INFLU.]

Upon a tuft of moist soft and verdant moss,
Beneath the sprawling branches of an ancient oak,
Miss Muffet sat, and upward gazed
To where a linceus piroch and sung,
And rocked him gently to and fro.
Soft blear the brooks
And mildly swayed the boughs;
Loud sang the birds;
And sweetly crested the mist;
Dreamed brightly of the days to come—
The golden days with her fair future blest—
When one—some wondrous stately knight
Of our great Arthur's "Table Round;"
One brave, one taunting, and
Spotless as the pure St. Galmud—
Should come, and coming, choose her.
For his love, and in her name,
And for the sake of her fair eyes,
Should no doubt knightly do.
And as she dreamed, and softly sighed,
She nervously began to stir,
With tiny golden spoon,
Within an antique dish upon her lap,
Some snow white milky curds;
Soft were they, full of cream and rich,
And floated in translucent whey;
And as the stirred she smelt,
Then gently tasted them,
And smiling, ate, no sighs no more.

Lo! as she—nor harboured thought of ill—
Neared and nearer yet there to her cropt
A monster great and terrible,
With huge, misshapen, leaden eyes,
Fall many a long and hairy leg,
And soft and stealthy footstep.
Never still he came—Miss Muffet yet,
All whirling his dread neighbourhood,
Did eat her curds and dream,
Bliths, on the bough, the linnet sung—
All terrestrial natures, sleeping, wrapt
In a most sweet tranquillity.
Close still the spider drew, and
Paused beside her—lifted up his head
And gazed into her face.
Miss Muffet then, her consciousness alive,
To his dread eyes upon her fixed,
Turned and beheld him.
Lo! seemed she, frightened and amazed,
And straightway sprang upon her feet;
And, letting fall her dish and spoon,
She shrieked—turned and fled.

Detritus Free Press.

MR. MACKONOCHE.

The following is extracted from a biographical sketch in the *World*.—Mr. Mackonochie's past life to some extent explains his present position. It has been said of Wadham College, Oxford, that it was founded to favour the Catholic reaction, and has of late years fulfilled its purpose by making Protestantism ridiculous. "That is as it may be," it is the college of which Mr. Mackonochie was an undergraduate at the time when Benjamin Parsons Syrus was at the zenith of his power, and Evangelical propaganda in the college was most active. He was contemporaneous with Canon Erskine Clarke, now Vicar of Battersea, a "Churchman" not less active than himself, but of a very different order. At Oxford, where he took a second in classics in 1843, the young Scotchman became a pupil of Dr. Pusey. Ordained fresh from the University to the curacy of Westbury, by the Bishop of Salisbury, he soon after passed to a curacy at Wantage, thence to St. Albans, the East, and finally in 1862, to his present position. "I have done two good things in my life," once said Canon Butler of Wantage: "I have helped to get Liddon to St. Paul's, and Mackonochie to St. Albans." To those who have not known Mr. Mackonochie at home this latter self-congratulation may seem open to question. But the last thing that people who have come to know him ever think of is his ritualism. With a man living his life and doing his work it does seem infinitely trivial to inquire where he turns his face this way or that, or moves his arm in one direction or another, as if, to quote Demosthenes, one had given an order for a statue to an artist, and sent it back to him because it was not exact to the pattern. The pupil of Pusey and the quondam curate of Bryan King was hardly likely to please all tastes or keep quite within the line of a Judicial Committee's judgments. But if the opponents of illegal ritual had determined to select for persistent attack this one man among Ritualists whose fall should do the most damage to the cause of religion, he should be most readily by large masses of all classes, but especially the poor, and should bring on themselves the greatest unpopularity, they could have made no better choice for destruction than that of Alexander Heriot Mackonochie and his work at St. Albans.

ARTISTS MODELS IN PARIS.

The profession, if we may so describe it, of an artist's model is one which in the headquarters of painting affords a livelihood to no small number of persons of either sex. Possibly a few out of the number are chosen for their exceptional ugliness, and are employed to sit for such characters as Richard III, Caliban, and Judas Iscariot. Others are no doubt selected for the particular purposes of special artists, apart from any real or supposed beauty, strength, or grace. But after allowing for these exceptions, it may still be taken for granted, that the great majority of models are employed—for the sake of their pre-eminence in personal beauty. It follows, if this be so, that a census of the different nationalities employed in this way might afford a sort of rough test of the proportion of the male and female beauty in the several countries of the world. We are, of course, without any such general statistics upon which to work out what might be an interesting problem. But in Paris, where a very large number of artists constantly assembling, such a list has been made out, and it affords some help towards drawing the comparison already suggested. It appears that in the French capital the total number of models employed by painters, sculptors, and photographers is 671; and that these are furnished in the following proportion by the principal nations of the world. Italy, of course, comes first with a total of 230, or more than a third of the whole list. France is next with 120; but the test as regards France is of little value, considering that the natives of the place would naturally enjoy a greater chance of being engaged. The United and other places in order are occupied by nations which might, perhaps, fairly be expected to stand much lower down, by Germany, which provides 60, Belgium is represented by 49, and England 45 models, while the Americans send a contingent of no less than 30. Ireland, which has furnished so many English painters with models of the bruntly type, boasts a solitary number of 12. Spain is the only country omitted from the list. Out of the whole 671 a great majority are between the age of 16 and 21. In fact, there are only 130 who are above the last mentioned age. The professions from which they are taken are the dramatic, furnishing 60 models; the dress-making class, 49; flower-giving, 35; and workers with the needle, 30. The other professions are represented only by such small contingents.—*Conquer by Golden Smith.*

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., in the Circuit-road. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., otherwise Iceniachast, resides at 20, Circuit-road, St. John's Wood, over a musical library, where harmoniums and American organs are sold, and pianofortes are to be had on the hire system. He occupies only part of the premises, his suite of apartments being on the first floor. His two daughters reside with him, and assist him in editing the *National Reformer*. These young ladies do not bear much resemblance in feature to their father, whose aesthetic principles they have thoroughly imbibed. They have been successful candidates in the recent examinations in the science class in chemistry at South Kensington. As for Mr. Bradlaugh himself, he is a tall, stoutly-built man of forty-seven years of age. When at home he wears a working suit of plain grey cloth. He has a square head, and a broad and massive face. He is clean-shaven. His upper lip is thick and deep. His utterance is clear, measured, and distinct, and when engaged in conversation he uses his eyes with great effect, as if to impress one with the importance of every word he utters. The general expression of his countenance is not pleasing. In the large front-room over the musical library, the windows of which command a view of a dairy and a public-house, Mr. Bradlaugh edits his journal and transacts general business. The room is furnished with two large writing-tables, at one of which he sits and works, his sub-editor sitting at the other. The numerous shelves round the room are well stocked with books, chiefly of reference. A high desk and several chairs complete the furniture, which is of the usual office pattern. Mr. Bradlaugh delights in controversy, and when at home devotes much of his time to writing upon the importance of every word he utters. The general expression of his countenance is not pleasing. In the large front-room over the musical library, the windows of which command a view of a dairy and a public-house, Mr. Bradlaugh edits his journal and transacts general business. The room is furnished with two large writing-tables, at one of which he sits and works, his sub-editor sitting at the other. The numerous shelves round the room are well stocked with books, chiefly of reference. A high desk and several chairs complete the furniture, which is of the usual office pattern.

Mr. Bradlaugh is very "locomotive." Now he flies off to Northampton to address his constituents; now he is away on a lecturing tour; and it may be said that he is rarely at home seven days together. Much of his time is devoted to the Hall of Science, which is a sort of Little Bethel of Free-thought, of which he is the high-priest; and there is the same relation existing between him and those who sit at his feet as there is between a pastor and his flock. He names his infants, and even officiates at graves, and is regarded by his followers and friends with the reverence and respect which the profoundly ignorant seldom fail to accord to the man whose ability and knowledge raise him some degrees above their own level.—*World.*

DIONYSUS LAIRDNER'S MISTAKE.

A few days after my return, Dr. Lairdner called, and we had a pleasant chat. He regretted my early departure, but said I must dine with him before going. Among other topics, I deplored the necessity of my again crossing the Atlantic under sail, but hoped the time was not distant when steam would be adopted. "There is little prospect of that," said the man of science emphatically. "A steamer would never be able to contend successfully against the mighty power of the Atlantic. The machinery would be disabled; the wheels would be rendered useless; the coal she would be obliged to carry would leave no room for cargo; and no passenger traffic would never defray the expenses of such an enterprise." "I admit your high authority," I retorted, "for who has written so ably on steam propulsion? But in spite of your prognostics, you know they are building a steamer at Bristol, and another at Tadcaster to put the experiment to a test; and if such was ready I would readily take the risk to escape the decay, ordered of a sailing vessel." "It is astonishing," remarked Dr. L., "that people will be so silly as to put money into such experiments. It will end in failure, and probably in a dreadful catastrophe. Take my advice and stick to your splendid 'liners.' Better pass an additional week at sea than never reach the shore."—*Wright's Reminiscences of an Idler.*

A block of ice of 0.5° C. has already the same temperature as a pound of water at 0° C., into which it is turned, but the pound of water at 0° C. contains between 79 and 80 thermal, i.e. heat, units that were not present in the pound of ice at 0° C., which even surpasses the far-famed "Mesopotamia" as a means of tickling the ears of the groundlings. After a little more in the same scheme, we are winds up by saying to its readers:

"I have already explained what I mean by modal or phenomenal existence, and his inability to understand my language does not entitle him to waste my time." Much of Mr. Bradlaugh's attention is devoted to correspondence with the various Radical and Free-thought associations which he has been mainly instrumental in establishing. The dates of lectures for the spread of Free-thought doctrines have to be arranged, and the materials for his speeches and lectures prepared. He has, besides, to write articles, and a column more or less of parliamentary jottings, for his journal; legal advice has to be given to correspondents; and finally, he has to defend himself from the attacks of a host of foes. Mrs. Besant, who possesses considerable literary talent, writes tranchant articles for the *National Reformer*, and makes herself very busy in disseminating the doctrines of Free-thought by lecturing in town and country. No subject, however abstruse, seems to come amiss to this lady, who at South Kensington has just taken a first class in mathematics, theoretical mechanics, and magnetism, and electricity.

Since recent events have made Mr. Bradlaugh an ephemeral celebrity, his time is much taken up with visitors, who call upon him at his residence at all hours, and often without the slightest warning. The inevitable American interviewer has descended upon him; and from the account which appeared in a Paris paper of what passed upon that occasion, it may be gathered that a Republic will eventually be established in this country by constitutional means. Huge strides are to be made in land-law reform, and the great estates of the wealthy landowners are to be broken up. Many other sweeping changes are to be brought about by the new political party, which is to take the place of the old party of Whig and Tory, now, we are told, to all intent and purposes, practically defunct. The new party is to be the party of progress, and its creed the benefit of mankind. The interviewer does not inform us whether or not Mr. Bradlaugh is to be president of new Republic. It is some satisfaction to know that Mr. Bradlaugh does not intend to do away with more of the working machinery of the State than is absolutely necessary; and civil war fare is not apprehended, because the nation will quietly acquiesce in the altered condition of things. It is at least something to hear that the "liberation of freedom" will not in this case be quaffed in blood." One may therefore look forward with grateful equanimity to the prospect of a Republican form of Government, with Mr. Bradlaugh as president, living economically at Circuit-road, and his daughters dispensing the hospitality of the English White House to the representatives of the great unwashed, who regard him as their guide, philosopher, and friend.

Effectual pressure, Mr. Bradlaugh declares, must at once be brought to bear upon Parliament to pass a measure of real land law reform. Pragmatism is to be destroyed, and to be replaced by a real law of the period between Pope and the illustrious group headed by Wordsworth, Byron, and Shelley, which arose out of the intellectual ferment of the European Revolution. As a reformer of poetry, who called it back from conventionality to nature, and at the same time as the teacher of a new school of sentiment which acted as a solvent upon the existing moral and social system, he may perhaps himself be numbered among the precursors of the Revolution, though he was certainly the mildest of them all. As a sentimental, he presents a faint analogy to Rousseau, whom in natural temperament he somewhat resembled. He was also the great poet of the religious revival which marked the latter part of the eighteenth century in England, and which was called Evangelism within the walls of his home. A strong and lasting influence, however, was exerted by him upon the religious thought of the people, and to this he is to be attributed. The Game Laws are to go, and the compulsory cultivation of all lands now uncultivated, and not devoted to public purposes, is insisted upon. It is to be made a punishment to hold lands in an uncultivated state. The penalty on conviction is to be dispossessed, but paid to the dispossessed landowners of, say, twenty years' purchase of the average annual value of the land, for the seven years prior to the prosecution, the payment to be by bonds of the State, bearing the same interest as the consolidated debt, and payable to bearer. The land is to be State property, and to be let to actual cultivators on terms of tenancy, conditioned in each case to be longer or shorter, according to the improvement made in the estate. The amount paid *annuitate rentae* to the State is to be applied to the payment of the liquidation of the principal. Security is to be given to the tenant cultivator, for improvements, and lands are to be re-valued for more equitable adjustment of the land-tax, which is to be levied on a scale so graduated as to press most heavily on excessively large holdings—say, the normal tax on the first 5,000 acres, a double tax on the second 5,000 acres, and a geometric progression of increase of tax on every succeeding 20,000 acres of holding.

Mr. Bradlaugh keeps up a correspondence with leading Radicals of this and other countries; and, according to his own account, he knows many political secrets that may not bear telling for some years to come. The biography forms, with the biographical portions of his life, the materials for a sketch of his life. Souther's biography is itself very helpful, though too prolix and too much filled out with dissertations for common readers.—*Conquer by Golden Smith.*

He has had many struggles for existence, and is not yet free of the "doubt land" as he calls it, which for some time has hung round him. When on a lecturing tour once he was attacked for the supposed money-making and easy life he was leading; when in point of fact he was actually so poor that he had to travel on his luggage from town to town, not having sufficient money with which to pay his railway fare, or get himself a decent meal. Mr. Bradlaugh is very "locomotive." Now he flies off to Northampton to address his constituents; now he is away on a lecturing tour; and it may be said that he is rarely at home seven days together. Much of his time is devoted to the Hall of Science, which is a sort of Little Bethel of Free-thought, of which he is the high-priest; and there is the same relation existing between him and those who sit at his feet as there is between a pastor and his flock. He names his infants, and even officiates at graves, and is regarded by his followers and friends with the reverence and respect which the profoundly ignorant seldom fail to accord to the man whose ability and knowledge raise him some degrees above their own level.—*World.*

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

As REPORTED BY CHINIAN ON THE 10th AVE., 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 35 yards, per piece ... \$3.95 to 5.10

Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 21, per pound ... \$0.10 to 0.15

Cotton Yarn, No. 33 to 44, per pound ... \$15.00 to 124.00

Cotton Yarn, B.M. 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.40

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